



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# SCIENCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910

PRACTICAL SCIENCE<sup>1</sup>

## CONTENTS

<i>Practical Science</i> : PROFESSOR JOHN M. COULTER .....	881
<i>Botany in its Relations to Agricultural Advancement</i> : C. V. PIPER .....	889
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i> .....	900
<i>University and Educational News</i> .....	902
<i>Scientific Books</i> :—	
<i>Poulton's Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species</i> : V. L. K. AUSTEN on <i>African Blood-sucking Flies</i> : PROFESSOR HENRY B. WARD. <i>Marchal on Aposporie et Sexualité chez les Mousses</i> : DR. A. F. BLAKESLEE. <i>Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress</i> : PROFESSOR J. PAUL GOODE .....	903
<i>Scientific Journals and Articles</i> .....	907
<i>Botanical Notes</i> :—	
<i>Forests as Gatherers of Nitrogen; A Study of Peat-bog Floras; The Principle of Homœosis</i> : PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY .	908
<i>Paleogeography of North America</i> : DR. ELIOT BLACKWELDER .....	909
<i>Special Articles</i> :—	
<i>Webber's Brown Fungus</i> : H. S. FAWCETT. <i>A corrected Classification of the Edentates</i> : H. H. LANE .....	912
<i>The North Carolina Academy of Science</i> : DR. E. W. GUDGER .....	914
<i>Societies and Academies</i> :—	
<i>The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> : DR. EUGENE L. OPIE. <i>Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> : DR. W. K. GREGORY, L. HUSSAKOF. <i>The Philosophical Society of Washington</i> : R. L. FARIS. <i>Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society</i> : K. L. MARK	917

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MEN who spend their lives in universities are apt to develop certain unfortunate peculiarities. These peculiarities may not make them less happy, or less useful to their professional students, but they diminish the appreciation of the community at large. In the life of an instructor or investigator of university rank there is a peculiar kind of isolation that is bound to react.

It is partly the isolation of a subject, which is more or less segregated from general human interests, at least in the aspects of it the university man is cultivating. As a consequence, he feels that his world is quite apart from that one in which the majority of men are living. He is conscious of an interest distinct from their interests, which seem therefore relatively trivial. This sense of intellectual aloofness does not result in a feeling of loneliness, but rather in a feeling of superiority, unconscious in many cases, but often naïvely expressed.

It is also the isolation of authority, which comes from mastery of a subject and from association with students who recognize this mastery. To speak with authority in intellectual matters, to give the deciding word, to meet a constant succession of inferiors, is apt to affect any man's brain. Either he becomes dogmatic in expression, or he must hold himself in check with an effort. It is the same reaction that was observed in the case of the clergy, when acknowledged authority in position

<sup>1</sup>Address at the winter convocation, 1910, of the University of Chicago.